

Her death, the tragedy around the circumstance of how she left this world, is one that is an open and raw and hurtful and horrific scar on Alaska and on the communities. It is a reminder that in my State—a place of extraordinary beauty, with beautiful people—there is a darkness that is very, very difficult to talk about. That darkness is reflected in the statistics that we see when it comes to sexual assault, domestic violence, and more brutal acts of murder inflicted, unfortunately, in a disproportionate way on our Native women and our Native children.

Yesterday in the Senate, we passed two measures that I have been working on for a period of time. Savanna's Act is legislation that was initially brought about through the good work of my friend, the former Senator from North Dakota, Senator Heidi Heitkamp. Heidi and I worked on Savanna's Act for a period of time. It is designed to improve coordination among all levels of law enforcement; increase data collection and information sharing; and empower Tribal governments with access to necessary law enforcement databases in cases involving missing and murdered indigenous women and girls wherever they occur, whether they are in a small, remote village or in our population centers.

Savanna's law was passed through the Senate in the last Congress and got stalled out in the House. So I took this back up, along with the help of my friend from the State of Nevada, Senator CORTEZ MASTO. Working with her, we have now been successful in moving it through the Senate. It traveled with another measure—a bill that was sponsored by Senator CORTEZ MASTO and cosponsored by me.

The Not Invisible Act improves the engagement amongst law enforcement Tribal leaders, Federal partners, and service providers. We also designate an official to coordinate efforts across agencies in establishing a Tribal and Federal stakeholders' effort to make recommendations to the Department of the Interior Department of Justice on how we deal with this, how we combat this epidemic of disappearance, of homicide, violent crimes, and trafficking of Native Americans and Alaska Natives. This is something we have been trying to shine the spotlight on.

We are making significant progress and headway in Alaska. Thanks to the efforts and the heart of Attorney General Barr, we have seen Federal funds come our way. We have seen commissions and a coordination among stakeholders that is truly unprecedented, but we have much, much, much work to do.

On this day, when in Alaska, we are recognizing the very short life of a beautiful child, Ashley Johnson-Barr. I thank my colleagues for working with us on these matters—helping us move Savanna's Act and the Not Invisible Act—and working together to do more as we deal with those who are trafficked, those who are assaulted, and

those who are violently murdered in their homes and in their hometowns. We have much work to do, but we have good coordination and good cooperation moving forward.

With that, I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. BLUNT. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

CLOTURE MOTION

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Pursuant to rule XXII, the Chair lays before the Senate the pending cloture motion, which the clerk will state.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

CLOTURE MOTION

We, the undersigned Senators, in accordance with the provisions of rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, do hereby move to bring to a close debate on the nomination of James P. Danly, of Tennessee, to be a Member of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission for the remainder of the term expiring June 30, 2023.

Mitch McConnell, Mike Crapo, Tim Scott, Chuck Grassley, David Perdue, Lamar Alexander, John Barrasso, Tom Cotton, Thom Tillis, James M. Inhofe, Shelley Moore Capito, Ron Johnson, Mike Rounds, Richard Burr, James Lankford, Jerry Moran, John Thune.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. By unanimous consent the mandatory quorum call has been waived.

The question is, Is it the sense of the Senate that debate on the nomination of James P. Danly, of Tennessee, to be a Member of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission for the remainder of the term expiring June 30, 2023, shall be brought to a close?

The yeas and nays are mandatory under the rule.

The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk called the roll.

(Mr. COTTON assumed the Chair.)

Mr. THUNE. The following Senators are necessarily absent: the Senator from Texas (Mr. CRUZ) and the Senator from Georgia (Mr. PERDUE).

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from Washington (Ms. CANTWELL), the Senator from Minnesota (Ms. KLOBUCHAR), the Senator from Vermont (Mr. SANDERS), and the Senator from Massachusetts (Ms. WARREN) are necessarily absent.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mrs. FISCHER). Are there any other Senators in the Chamber desiring to vote?

The yeas and nays resulted—yeas 54, nays 40, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 71 Ex.]

YEAS—54

Alexander
Barrasso
Blackburn
Blunt
Boozman
Braun
Burr

Capito
Cassidy
Collins
Cornyn
Cotton
Cramer
Crapo

Daines
Enzi
Ernst
Fischer
Gardner
Graham
Grassley

Hawley
Hoeven
Hyde-Smith
Inhofe
Johnson
Jones
Kennedy
Lankford
Lee
Loeffler
Manchin

McConnell
McSally
Moran
Murkowski
Paul
Portman
Risch
Roberts
Romney
Rounds
Rubio

Sasse
Scott (FL)
Scott (SC)
Shelby
Sinema
Sullivan
Thune
Tillis
Toomey
Wicker
Young

NAYS—40

Baldwin
Bennet
Blumenthal
Booker
Brown
Cardin
Carper
Casey
Coons
Cortez Masto
Duckworth
Durbin
Feinstein
Gillibrand

Harris
Hassan
Heinrich
Hirono
Kaine
King
Leahy
Markey
Menendez
Merkley
Murphy
Murray
Peters
Reed

Rosen
Schatz
Schumer
Shaheen
Smith
Stabenow
Tester
Udall
Van Hollen
Warner
Whitehouse
Wyden

NOT VOTING—8

Cantwell
Cruz

Klobuchar
Perdue

Sanders
Warren

The PRESIDING OFFICER. On this vote, the yeas are 54, the nays are 40.

The motion is agreed to.

The Senator from Iowa.

AMERICAN ENERGY INNOVATION ACT

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, last week, I introduced an amendment to the American Energy Innovation Act. My amendment addresses a critical shortcoming with whistleblower protections currently available to power sector employees and those who are responsible for maintaining and securing our Nation's electric grid.

For those who are unfamiliar, the electric grid is managed by a patchwork of public and private entities. Unfortunately, that means patchy coverage for energy sector employees under our current whistleblower protection laws. Federal workers are covered under the Whistleblower Protection Act, but other workers have to rely on State and local laws for protection if they exist.

For many on the frontlines, these whistleblower protection laws don't exist. Just last year, according to a news report, power company employees raised concerns about equipment introduced to improve efficiency that they believed posed a threat to starting wildfires. I hope we all remember the fires in California—I think 1 and 2 years ago or 2 and 3 years ago—with terrible destruction, terrible loss of life. Eighty-five people in California, I think, lost their lives because of that type of fire.

One of these employees raised his concern about the threat of this equipment starting wildfires. It was reported that he was fired for simply blowing the whistle. If it turns out the employee was fired for blowing the whistle in the interest of public safety, that should be unacceptable to all of us.

As a country, we should be encouraging whistleblowers who know of threats to the security of our electric grid to come forward and report what they know. We owe it to them to ensure that when they do, they will be